

*Chamæpetes goudoti*. Two years later, in 1829, he visited the Pyramid of Tolima, one of the highest peaks of the northern Andes. In 1830 he crossed the central cordillera and visited the northern part of the Cauca Valley. On his return two years later he recrossed the cordillera farther north in the mountains of Hervé. In 1835 he explored the valley of the upper Magdalena south of Honda. During the next few years he was obliged to devote his attention to other work but employed his spare time in studying the natural resources of the regions where he lived. In May 1842, he started on his return to Europe. After descending the Magdalena he went to Santa Marta, visited the mountains in the interior, and while delayed at Carthagena, examined the flora between that point and Turbaco. Finally he reached Havre, France, in December, 1842.

During the four years from 1843 to 1846 Goudot published a dozen papers on the botany and zoölogy of Colombia including the first account of the nesting of the Cock of the Rock. According to Mulsant and Verreaux<sup>1</sup> he returned to Colombia after 1848 where he died. Although known chiefly as a botanical collector, he collected many zoölogical specimens including insects and a series of scorpions and probably sent to Europe many of the Colombian birds that were described by contemporary French ornithologists. It is possible also that under his instructions the natives learned to collect birds for the European market and thus began the shipment of Bogota skins which later developed into such an extensive traffic to supply museums and the millinery trade.—T. S. PALMER.

**Unusual Dearth of Winter Birds.**—Judging by my own experience at Hatley, and that of friends and correspondents in such widely scattered places as Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, the winter season of 1917–18, will no doubt go down to posterity as a very remarkable one, not only for its great severity, but also for its great dearth of winter birds. Nothing like it has been seen in my time at Hatley and long previous to that so I am told by the oldest inhabitants, the thermometer standing for long periods at a time far below zero, even up to 20° and 30° in the day time and 45° at night. The local papers have contained notices of the great dearth of birds, and that from people not given to the study of Ornithology, but who perforce have had the matter thrust upon their attention. I myself have not seen any Redpolls, Pine Siskins, Pine or Evening Grosbeaks, the only birds in evidence being a few small flocks of Snow Buntings, and an occasional Northern Shrike, with a Goshawk on December 18. An easterly gale in the first week of December however, was responsible for driving in at least three Brünnich's Murres and one Ring-billed Gull, two of the former being taken at North Hatley on December 10, and one at Hatley on January 9, whilst the Gull was taken near Massawippi early in December, all of which birds I saw and identified in the flesh.—H. MOUSLEY, *Hatley, Que.*

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<sup>1</sup> Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux-Mouches, II, p. 66, 1876.